

Negro attorney is disbarred

The Alabama Bar Commission has disbarred a Negro attorney accused of misappropriating funds of a client.

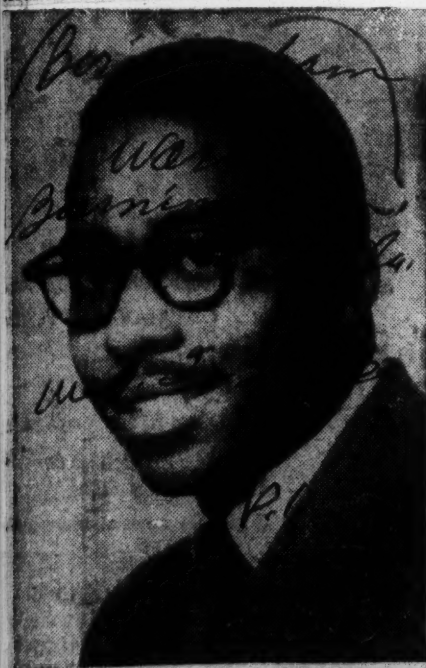
The action was taken here Friday against Demetrius Newton, linked with integration efforts in Birmingham.

J. Kirkman Jackson, commission chairman, said Newton admitted to the commission that he had misappropriated the funds through carelessness. Jackson said the sum amounted to about \$1500.

No criminal charges have been filed against Newton.

Jackson said the incident was brought to the commission's attention by the Negro client, who was not named.

Newton's only recourse is to appeal to the State Supreme Court. He could not be reached for comment.



ATTY. DEMETRIUS C. NEWTON DISBARRED — Atty. Demetrius C. Newton, of 836 60th Place, Fairfield, Ala., has been disbarred by the Alabama Bar Commission, it was learned Saturday.

Mr. Newton, who has figured in a number of important civil rights cases, was accused of misappropriating funds of a client. J. Kirkman Jackson, chairman of the commission, indicated that the

amount involved was \$1500. Name of the client, described as a Negro person, was not made public. Contact could not be made immediately with Mr. Newton.

Under the law, Mr. Newton may appeal the disbarment to the Alabama Supreme Court.

Rated as one of Alabama's most brilliant lawyers and a superb orator, Mr. Newton, a War II veteran, is a graduate from Wilberforce University and the Boston University School of Law. He is president of the National Wilberforce Alumni Association.

Atty. J. Mason Davis Joins Hall-Billingsley Law Firm

Atty. J. Mason Davis recently joined the law firm of Attys. Peter A. Hall and Orzell Billingsley, Jr. The law offices are located in Suite 510-512 Masonic Temple Building.

While in attendance at Talladega College, Atty. Davis served on the College Council and sang in the choir. He received the Buell G. Gallenger Award, the Aumner, Andrews, and De Faust Scholarship.

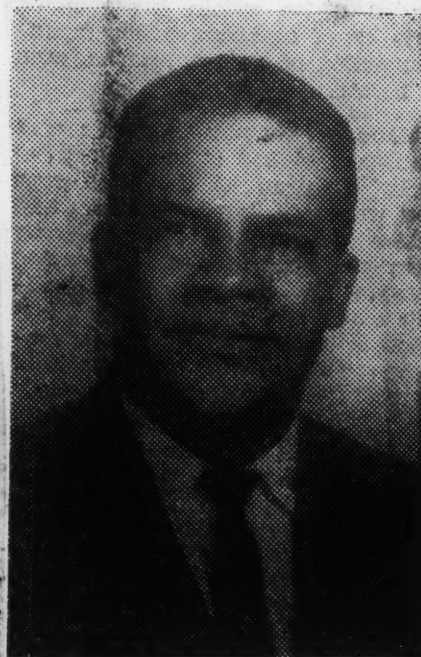
Meanwhile, he was active in campus organizations, serving as president of Alpha Beta Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity for two years. After receiving the A.B. degree with honors, Atty. Davis matriculated at the University of Buffalo School of Law, where he was a member of the Law Review, and Indigent Prisoner Defense Counsel Program. He received the L.L. B. degree.

Atty. Davis is engaged in the private practice of law with Atty. Hall and Atty. Billingsley, the latter a 1948 graduate of Talladega College. Meanwhile, he is serving as vice president and assistant legal counsel of Protective Industrial Insurance Company, president of Zenith Savings and Investment Club, and secretary of Acamar Realty Company, Inc.

He is married to the former June Fox (Class of 1957, Talladega College), and is the father of a daughter, Karen Madeline. He attends the First Congregational Christian Church of which the Rev. Harold D. Long is the pastor.

Atty. Davis is one of nine Negro lawyers in the Birmingham and Jefferson County area. He is a member of the Charles H. Houston Legal Study Club which is serving

as host to the annual convention of the Southwest Bar Association which convenes in Birmingham June 16-18.

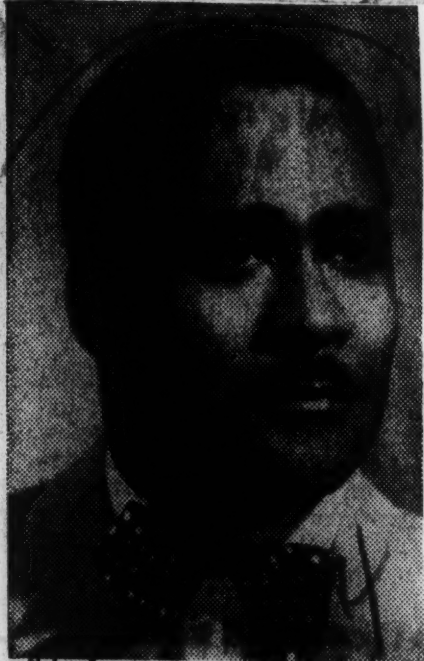


ATTY. J. MASON DAVIS



ATTY. OSCAR W. ADAMS, JR.

PRESIDES AT BAR LUNCHEON — Atty. Oscar W. Adams, Jr., corresponding secretary of the Charles H. Houston Legal Study Club, was scheduled to preside at the Thursday luncheon of the Southwest Bar Association. He is chairman of the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club.



ATTY. ARTHUR D. SHORES

CIVIL RIGHTS PRESIDENT — Atty. Arthur D. Shores, general counsel and vice-president of Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association, was scheduled to preside at the seminar on civil rights at the 2 p. m., Friday, June 17 session of the Southwestern Bar As-

sociation convention in Masonic Temple auditorium. He is president of the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council.

24 1960

ALABAMA



ATTY. J. MASON DAVIS
The Pittsburgh Courier
Atty. Davis Joins B'ham Law Firm
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Atty. J. Mason Davis recently joined the law offices of Attys. Peter A. Hall and Orzell Billingsly Jr.

The law offices are located in Suite 510-512 Masonic Temple Building.

Oct. 6-11-60
While in attendance at Talladega College, Attorney Davis served on the college council and sang in the choir. He received the Buell G. Callanger Award, the Aumner, Andrews, and De Faust scholarships. Meantime, he was active in campus organizations, serving as president of Alpha Beta Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity for two years.

After receiving the A. B. degree with honors, Attorney Davis matriculated at the University of Buffalo, School of Law, where he was a member of the Law Review, and Indigent Prisoner Defense Council program. He received the LLB degree.

Everette Porter returns and opens law office here

Attorney Everette M. Porter, former member of the California Adult Authority, has opened offices for the general practice of law at 4757 S. Broadway, Suite 201.

During his four-year-term on the Adult Authority, Attorney Porter and his family lived in San Francisco. Before his appointment, his offices were in the Hawkins building, at 425 1/2 S. Avalon blvd., here.

Since returning to the city, Porter has been guest speaker before the Criminal Court Bar Association. A prominent Baptist layman, on Feb. 21, he will be keynote speaker at the Third Baptist church in San Francisco. His subject is, "The Image of the Negro Baptist in California". Porter is also attorney for the California State Baptist Convention.

When he was a member of the Adult Authority, Porter appeared regularly on "Parole", a TV series.



ATTY. EVERETTE M. PORTER

**Negro Lawyer
Walked With
C. Chessman**

SAN QUENTIN, Calif. (ANP) —Caryl Chessman, who was executed here Monday was preceded to the gas chamber by one

Negro and accompanied by another.

• Saxophonist Lawrence Wade, 33, convicted of murder during a liquor store robbery, was the last person executed in this state before Chessman went to his death here last week.

Wade, ironically, would have been executed earlier had it not been for Chessman. When Gov. Edmund G. Brown declared a 60-day moratorium on carrying out the death penalty in the state, Wade got an automatic stay.

WHEN THE 60 DAYS expired, he was the first to enter the gas chamber for the last time. That was Friday, April 29, Monday, May 2, Chessman was put to death.

At Chessman's side throughout his last, long and fruitless vigil was another Negro, Atty. Cecil Poole, state clemency secretary.

It was to Poole that a number of persons, including top-flight entertainers and movie stars made their final appeals in Chessman's behalf.



HAWAII BOUND — Atty. Gen. Westcoast Democrat, Lionel Wilson of Oakland, Atty. Wilson is president of Calif., and his wife, Dorothy, the East Bay Democratic also an attorney, prepare to club and a member of the law board plane for Honolulu for firm of Wilson, Metoyer and two week vacation. A promi. Sweeney.

24 1960

D.C.

D. C. Bar Group Awards Plaque To Member

Sun 1-60
P. A. 24
A Washington Negro lawyer yesterday received the plaudits of his colleagues in the Washington Bar Association for his "many years of dedicated service to the local legal profession."

The Sunday
The award in the form of a plaque went to William S. Thompson, 45, of 4243 Blagden avenue N.W., who was born in Mebane, N. C. and came to the District in 1929. He has practiced law here, mainly as a trial attorney, since 1945.

Mr. Thompson received the award at a luncheon of the Washington Bar Association at the Presidential Arms. Chief Municipal Court Judge John Lewis Smith was the guest speaker.

Washington
Mr. Thompson's practice includes work before the Municipal Court, the United States District Court here, the Mu-



W. S. THOMPSON

nicipal Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. He is a past president of the Negro attorney's organization, a member of the American Bar Association, a former member of the District's Council for Law Enforcement and active in parent-teacher and civic association work. He is an Episcopalian.

ARMOND W. SCOTT

The Good Judge

- He made war on ambulance-chasing attorneys.
- He carried on feuds with the United States Attorney's office.
- He gave a rough time to unnecessarily rough policemen.
- Perjurers were sent to jail.

Baltimore Md
WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Funeral services for Judge Armond W. Scott of the District of Columbia Municipal Court were held Wednesday at St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Sat. 10-1-60
Burial was in Lincoln Memorial Cemetery. *P. 5*

Judge Scott died at his home Sunday, after a long illness.

His work in Municipal Court gained him national attention.

He was past grand exalted ruler of the Elks.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him to the bench. His work there in behalf of the ignorant and poor attracted comment.

From N.C.

He was born in Wilmington, N.C., and worked his way

through Biddle University, now Johnson C. Smith University, and earned a law degree at Shaw University.

When Judge Scott was admitted to the North Carolina bar nearly 60 years ago he was the only colored lawyer in his group.

He practiced law in Wilmington until he left there because of a race riot.

Once an active Republican, he became a Democrat when most colored voters voted Republican.

He campaigned for President Roosevelt in 1932.

In 1935, he was appointed to the Municipal Court bench to succeed the late Judge James A. Cobb, a Republican.

Charges were leveled that

the Democrats were employing the "spoils" system and that Judge Scott's background was primarily in criminal cases, not the civil matters he would have to deal with in Municipal Court.

The Proof

To answer these charges, Judge Scott prepared a list of 500 civil cases he had handled and presented it to the Justice Department.

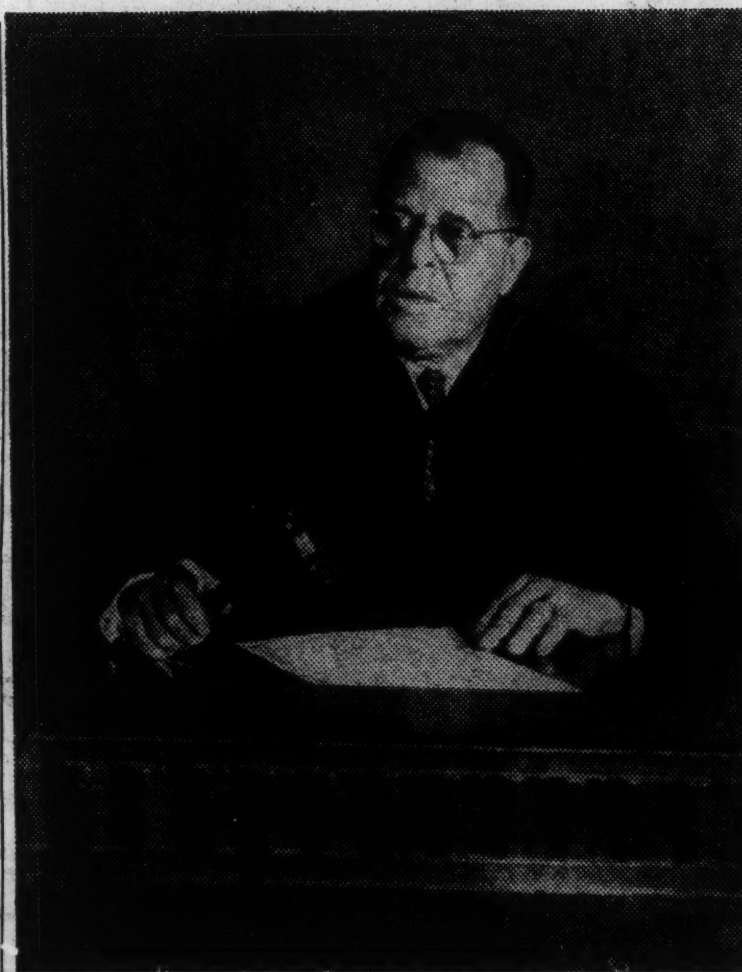
His nomination was confirmed.

When President Eisenhower was elected in 1952, several Republicans wanted Judge Scott replaced.

He had less than three years to serve before retirement.

President Eisenhower refrained from choosing a successor for 2½ years, and after 1955, Judge Scott worked about three months a year on the bench, as permitted by law.

During his career, he lashed out at lawyers who solicited cases in the court-



save a bondsman from having to forfeit a bond, and with former United States Commissioner Cyril Lawrence because he felt the commissioner's office duplicated the work of the court.

He ordered perjurers locked up forthwith and would then volunteer to appear before the grand jury to testify against them.

He was a member of the Washington Alumni Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Annie Scott; a son, Armond W., Jr., and two brothers, Dr. Lorenzo T. Scott of Philadelphia and Robert Scott of Wilmington, NC.

house.

He chided policemen for unnecessarily roughing up prisoners or for failing to keep the area around Judiciary Square free of drunks.

Feuds

He carried on feuds with the United States Attorney's office because he thought a defendant was dismissed to

Leroy McKinney, Attorney In District for 20 Years

Washington Post
Leroy H. McKinney, 52, an attorney here for more than 20 years, died Monday at his home after a heart attack. He lived at 2817 Thirteenth street N.E. *Wed. 11-2-68*

Native of Valdosta, Ga., Mr. McKinney moved with his parents to Jacksonville, Fla., as a young boy. He was educated in the Jacksonville school system and later attended City College of New York.

Mr. McKinney moved to Washington around 1930 and was graduated from Howard University School of Law eight years later.

He was admitted to the Florida and District bars, and from 1939 until his death, he maintained a private law firm at 1939 Thirteenth street N.W.

In 1956, he and Attorney Thomas P. Bomar went into partnership as the firm of McKinney & Bomar.

Mr. McKinney was a member of many legal and professional organizations. He was a past president of the Washington Bar Association and active since 1946 on its board of directors. He was a former member of the District's Council of Law Enforcement and in this capacity served on its committees on juvenile delinquency and mental disorder as a criminal defense.

Since 1952 he had been on the board of directors of the District's Legal Aid Bureau and was also president of the Howard University School of Law Alumni Association.

In addition, Mr. McKinney

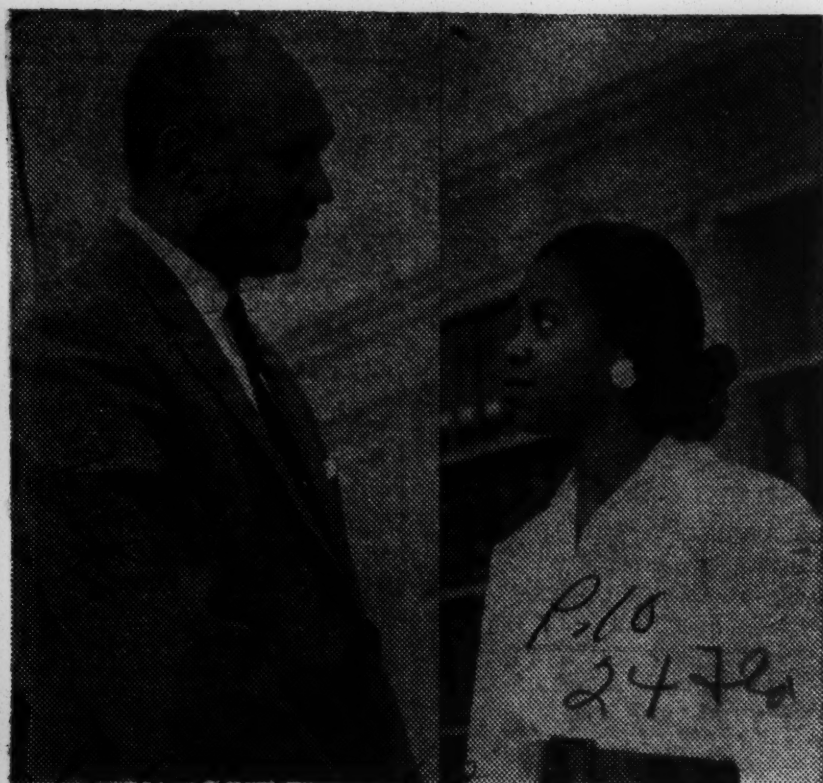
was a former president of the Jesse H. Mitchell Club, a professional and business group; he had served as a regional director of the National Bar Association; and was a member of the Legal Redress Committee of the NAACP.

Besides his wife, Evelyn, of the home address, Mr. McKinney leaves a brother, Richard, and a sister, Mrs. Ruth M. Alston, both of Jacksonville.

Friends may call at the John T. Rhines Funeral Home, 3015 Twelfth street N.E. Funeral services will be held at 10 a.m. tomorrow in the Shiloh Baptist Church, Ninth and P streets N.W., and burial will be in Jacksonville.



LEROY H. McKINNEY



The Tallahassee News
LADY ATTORNEY JOINS FAMU STAFF—Atty. Bernice Gaines returned to Florida A&M University at the beginning of the fall semester to join the faculty of the college of law as an assistant professor. She is shown with Dean T. M. Jenkins. She has practiced law in Jacksonville for the past two years.—A&M Staff Photo

24 1960

Atty. Donald Hollowell

The Pittsburgh Courier

New Civil Rights

Hero Emerges

In Dixie Battles

P. 7 By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

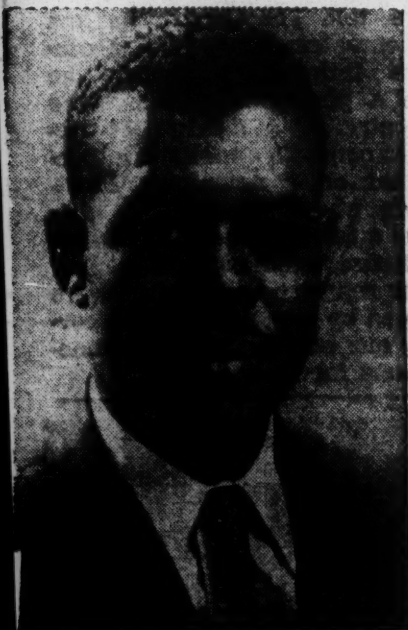
ATLANTA, Ga.—It just looks like every time handsome cigar-smoking Donald L. Hollowell becomes counsel in a civil rights case down here in Dixie his side wins the case.

The list of victories in the running battle of integration here is most impressive. In only one case has there been defeat, and that came on a technicality.

That's why folks are beginning to refer to him as "Mr. Civil Rights" with all due respects to Thurgood S. Marshall. In the case of Horace Ward, who sought to enter the University of Georgia

some years ago, Attorney Hollowell was associated with the veteran Austin T. Walden and Mrs. Constance Baker Motley. They lost that case.

But that has been the only loss, for the intrepid NAACP team which steadily has pounded away at the walls of segregation here, battering them down piece



ATTY. D. HOLLOWELL

... rises in Dixie

by piece. To this reporter. it

GEORGIA

dent protest cases. Each of them has played a key role in the cases.

HE WAS assistant chief counsel in the case of Revs. Samuel Williams and John Porter against the bus company, here. That victory was one of the first legal plums to fall from the tree since Dr. Holmes won his suit to integrate the golf courses here. From then on, the plums have dropped like ripe coconuts.

One can't say that Donald L. Hollowell won all those cases himself, but there is something fascinating about the fact that whenever he gets into a case, his side wins. And it is with victory that one always associates a winner, and everybody loves a winner.

Horace Ward Gets Law Degree Outside Georgia

Horace Ward's passing of the Georgia Bar points up the fact that as yet, no Negroes are enrolled in the University of Georgia.

Ward, who fought a seven-year battle to enter the University of Georgia School of Law, graduated from Northwestern University. With a background that included degrees from Morehouse College and Atlanta University, Ward was denied admission and his case was sponsored by the NAACP through the federal courts, but was finally dropped when a Federal Court judge refused to review it.

Vicious gimmicks were used to manipulate Ward's application to prevent his entrance, and the State of Georgia threw all its legal power into the fight to keep him from attending this tax-supported school in his own state; forcing him to seek his education elsewhere — purely because of his race.

This is a travesty on American democracy. While thousands of young white men and women every year are able to receive educational opportunities in their own state — to study law, medicine, pharmacy, journalism, engineering — and prepare for the higher-paying professions, Negro youth of the state must go elsewhere or miss the opportunity for such training.

But in the light of many decisions passed by the court plus recent Civil Rights laws passed by Congress, it is reasonable to expect future Negro applicants for professional training in the State University System to meet with more success than did Ward.

Some applications have been filed in recent months, and it is our hope they will be given fair and non-discriminate consideration.

61 Pass While 120 Fail

1960 Georgia Bar Exam

Less than one-third of the 181 candidates passed the 1960 Georgia Bar examination, the State Board of Bar Examiners announced Tuesday.

Results show 6 persons scored passing marks.

The successful candidates include, by city:

Atlanta—R. E. Attridge, J. David Bansley, Lindsey H. Bennett Jr., Thomas B. Branch III, James F. Cooper Jr., Robert W. Gerson, Homer A. Houchins Jr.,

Robert W. Hurst, Everett Tracey Moulton Jr., Charles Edward Muskett, Hubert Franklin Owens, William N. Owens, William R. Parker, George C. Pinnicks, C. N. Sears, Sidney B. Shepherd, Ben T. Smith Jr., William E. Spence, Horace T. Ward, Joseph R. White Jr., Charles E. Withers.

Decatur—Sara Catherine Brennanx, Platon Panos Constantinides, Robert Lutz Fine, William Oscar Green Jr., Richard J. Neubauer, Roswell L. Williams.

Marietta—Clifford E. Thompson, Stephen J. Olah.

Athen—William Dent Acree, Fred S. Clark, William A. Davis Jr., Augustus B. Jones III, Nathan G. Knight, Walter W. Mitchell, Bobby Raley, Aron Wiener, Frank Thomas Young.

Albany—Edwin Louis Adams Sr.

Waynesboro—L. C. Adams Jr.

Monroe—Eugene Person Baldwin.

Columbus—Charles T. Ballard, Kenneth B. Followill, W. H. Young III.

Savannah—Andrew Benton, Emery L. Duffy.

Thomaston—Frank Marshall Binford.

Augusta—J. B. Flythe.

Fort Valley—T. C. Carwood.

Gainesville—Fred A. Gilbert.

Macon—A. Dale Albritton, John Milton Harrison, L. E. Highsmith, Tommy C. Mann, Paul E. Pressley, Billy W. Walker, W. Emory Walters.

Ft. Benning—William B. Hardegree Jr.

Butler—Millard B. Shepherd Jr.

Donaldsonville—Marvin T. Simmons Jr.

Mountainview—W. G. Terrell.

Ward lost seven-year fight but he passes Georgia bar

Baltimore Md
ATLANTA — Among the 61 law students passing the state bar examination in February was Horace Ward, the Morehouse College and Atlanta University graduate who put up an unsuccessful seven-year battle to enroll at the University of Georgia law school.

Mr. Ward, who graduated from Northwestern University's law school in Feb., 1955, first applied for admission to the University of Georgia in 1950. Federal Judge Frank Hooper ended the long fight in 1957 when he decided against reviewing the case. D. L. Hollowell, local attorney, represented Mr. Ward in his seven-year battle. He said he hopes Mr. Ward will return to Atlanta and join him in his practice.

Horace Ward Now Lawyer In Atlanta

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta 3, Ga.
Attorney Horace Ward, who was recently admitted to the Bar of the State of Georgia, has returned to Atlanta to engage in the general practice of law. Mr. Ward will be associated in his practice with Attorney Donald L. Hollowell of this city.

It will be remembered by many that 10 years ago, in September, 1950, Mr. Ward applied for admission to the University of Georgia Law School. The denial of the application by university officials resulted in a suit in the Federal District Court, but Ward's seven-year struggle to gain entrance ended in 1957, when Federal Judge Frank Hooper decided that the case was moot.

Mr. Ward, a native of LaGrange, Ga., is an honor graduate of Morehouse College and graduated from Atlanta University with a Master's degree in Political Science. He received his law training at the Northwestern University School of Law in Chicago, Illinois, where he was awarded the Juris Doctor (J. D.) degree. Since graduating from law school, Ward has been employed by the Federal Government as a Claims Authorizer for the Social Security Administration. Before entering law school, his experiences included in-

structor in Political Science and History at Alabama State College Branch in Mobile, Ala., and at Arkansas A. M. & N. College.

Mr. Ward, a veteran, is married and has one child.



ATTY. HORACE WARD

His Secretary 'Goofs' Lawyer May Be Disbarred

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — A Chicago lawyer, Maurice Scott was sentenced to 10 days in jail and faces a disbarment hearing all because his secretary, made an error in court. Judge David A. Canel levied the contempt sentence on Scott because a petition for a change of venue that he submitted and vociferously supported in a verbal exchange with the judge was dated four days prior to the indictment of his client, Roosevelt Sullivan, and 16 days before Sullivan made his first court appearance.

Scott was unaware until after his clash with the judge that the petition was dated April 4 instead of May 4.

Canel stayed the jail sentence 10 days in order to give Scott an opportunity to appeal.

But he also ordered Scott to appear on Sept. 6 before the criminal court executive committee to show cause why he should not be disbarred.

FERLIC TO ASK THAT SLATER BE DISBARRED Wroblewski Case Spurs Action

Frank Ferlic, acting state's attorney, said Wednesday that he will ask the Chicago Bar association to institute disbarment proceedings against Judge Fred W. Slater of Criminal court.

This action will be taken, Ferlic said, because Slater on Tuesday freed Lt. Sigmund Wroblewski of the Evanston

police, defendant in a bribery case, and because of similar rulings by Slater in five other bench trials in the last year.

Judge Blames Politics

Slater retorted promptly with the statement, "I'll meet any charges that are filed," and blamed Ferlic's actions on politics.

Slater granted a directed motion for acquittal made by attorneys for Wroblewski.

He was charged with accepting a \$2,500 bribe to fix a case against Richard Morrison, 23, self-confessed burglar, who was the principal figure in the Summerdale district police-burglar scandals. Wroblewski's attorneys contended the state had not proved its case.

Ferlic called "Slater's action disgraceful, reprehensible."



Ferlic (left) and Slater

conduct for a judge." He previously had termed it "a gross miscarriage of justice."

Waits for Transcripts

Ferlic, first assistant to State's Atty. Benjamin Adamowski and acting in his absence on vacation, said he will file a complaint with the bar association as soon as he gets transcripts of the cases involved.

He said that in all of the bench trials involved the assistant state's attorneys had prepared their cases well, but consistently lost them before a defense even was pre-

sented.

"I think the bar association and the Illinois Supreme court, for which the association's grievance committee and board of managers act as commissioners, should know what's going on," Ferlic said.

Questions Completed

He said that the initial complaint will be based on the contention that Judge Slater is incompetent, "but it may go further than that."

The complaints will be filed with the association's committee on inquiry which, after a review, can refer them to the grievance committee, a 30-member group under the chairmanship of George W. Gale.

The grievance committee has power to call witnesses, hear sworn testimony, and, if it feels action warranted, can recommend censure, suspension from practice for one to five years, or disbarment.

The association board of managers under President William H. Alexander then has power to refer the decision to the Supreme court.

Judge Slater told reporters: "I am of the same opinion I had when I heard the cases. The findings were based on my best judgment—I think he followed the law and the evidence."

Of Ferlic, he said: "I think he's motivated by politics. It is an election year and he's simply following the dictates of his superior, Adamowski."

"They are victims of the belief that their prosecution record is important in an election year. I think it is too bad the general public and the state's attorney are convinced that a conviction record is an indication of the state's attorney's effectiveness. He should prosecute vigorously and if he loses, that's the end of it. It does not necessarily follow that a

discharge means a weak prosecution."

Not Disturbed by Move

Asked about the prospect of censure or disbarment, Judge Slater said, "I'm not disturbed — I'll cross that bridge if I ever come to it."

There have been few attempts at censure or disbarment of judges. Among them were cases against three municipal judges in 1941, 1942, and 1943.

Virgil Peterson, executive director of the Chicago Crime commission, announced that he will examine Slater's record.

"I have ordered my staff to get together these cases Judge Slater has handled and Mr. Ferlic takes exception to," he said. "I will examine them and if I reach any conclusion, it may or may not be made public."

"It is very difficult to pinpoint anything in a long trial record. There is always the matter of judicial discretion, which is very difficult to take exception to even though many times we disagree vigorously with the outcome of the case."

Only Negro on Bench

Fred W. "Duke" Slater, a Democrat, who was one of the greatest football players of all time, is the only Negro judge on the Criminal court bench. He was elected to the Municipal court bench in 1948, reelected in 1954, and elected to Superior court in 1959.

Slater was born Dec. 19, 1898 in Normal, Ill., went to grammar and high school in Clinton, Ia., and entered the University of Iowa, where he was a star tackle from 1918 thru 1921.

He was the star of the unbeaten Iowa team of 1921, and was named to the All-American team of Walter Eckersall of THE TRIBUNE. In 1931, he was named to Glen S. [Pop] Warner's All-

time All-American team, and in 1951 was elected to the National Football Hall of Fame. After leaving college, he played with the Chicago Cardinals professional team.

Atty. Jewel Rogers GOP Campaigner, P. 1 Speaks Here Today

Attorney Jewel Stradford Rogers, a Negro woman, appointed assistant U. S. Attorney and presently a campaign aide of Republican vice presidential aspirant, Henry Cabot Lodge, will be Woman's Day speaker today at the Allen Temple A. M. E. Church. Mrs. Rogers, of Chicago, Illinois, is a member of the law firm of Rogers, Rogers, Strayhorn and Harth. She earned the Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, and the Doctor of Law Degree at the University of Chicago.

Allen Temple Women Set To Hear Attorney Rogers Sunday

Henry Cabot Lodge.

As a feature of the evening program which begins at 7:00 O'clock P. M. Mrs. Lois B. Kinney will be presented in Dramatic Readings. She will read to the background of organ music God's Trombones by James Weldon Johnson. Rev. J. A. Middleton, Pastor

On Sunday, October 18, 1960 Allen Temple A. M. E. church located at the corner of West Lake Avenue and Simpson Road will present Attorney Jewel Stradford Rogers of Chicago, Illinois as Woman's Day speaker at 10-15-60.

The following achievements of this great woman qualify her as speaker for this historic church.

EDUCATION:

Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio — Bachelor of Arts Degree in Political Science.

University of Chicago — Doctor of Law Degree

CHURCH AFFILIATION:

St. Mark Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, Illinois First woman trustee; past vice president of the Business and Professional Club of St. Mark Methodist Church.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

1947-1953, Trial attorney for the Legal Aid Bureau of United Charities of Chicago, Illinois (handled over 3,000 court cases, most of which were in the defense of tenants whose landlords were seeking to evict them)

1952, Chairman of the Legal Aid Staff Committee.

May, 1955-May, 1958, Assistant U. S. District Attorney First Negro woman appointed to this position. Specialized immigration and deportation matters. Members of the firm of Rogers, Rogers Strayhorn and Harth.

CIVIC ACTIVITIES:

1948-1952, Secretary of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP.

1948 — present Board member of the Maxwell Street YMCA.

1948-1954; 1959 - present, Board of Directors, American Civil Liberties Union, and a member of the A. C. L. U. Police and Criminal Law Committee.

1958-present, Illinois Advisory Committee to the Federal Civil 1960 - Board of Directors Citizens Information Service.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

The Chicago Bar Association—first Negro woman admitted to membership Cook County Bar Association — Past Board member and treasurer National Bar Association.

Secretary from 1956 to present time. Reelected August, 1960 Federal Bar Association, Past Board of Managers.

Awards Received

1951 Woman of Distinction — Achievement Award. Iota Phi Lambda Sorority.

1954 Woman of the year — Illinois Association of Colored Women.

1955 Woman of the Year Antioch Baptist Church.

1956 Cook County Bar Association Achievement Award.

3 Service Awards

Approximately 1955, 1957 and 1958 from YMCA Metropolitan Chicago.

1958 Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority Woman of the Year Mrs. Rogers was chosen for her participation in civic and church activities and for typifying the sorority's theme "Woman's Role in Shaping Positive Attitudes."

1957 Woman of the Year Award-Association of Mannequins.

1960 Woman of the Year Award Church Women of Greater Metropolitan Chicago.

Mrs. Rogers is married to John W. Rogers, an attorney, and is the mother of a two-year old son, John III. Her mother is Mrs. Ada Stradford, an artist. Her grandfather was a lawyer and her father, C. F. Stradford, is a lawyer. Mrs. Rogers was admitted to the Supreme Court of Illinois, the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois U. S. of Appeals for the 7th Circuit and to the U. S. Supreme Court.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

MEMBER -at large of the Board of Governors of the Young Republicans of Illinois (1949)

Vice chairman -at large of the Cook County Young Republicans, (1953)



ATTORNEY J. S. ROGERS

Alternate delegate to Republican National Convention Seconded nomination of Vice President Nixon for president of the U. S. Civil Rights. Advisor to Ambassador

24 1960

IOWA

**First Negro Girl to
Graduate From Law
School at Drake U**

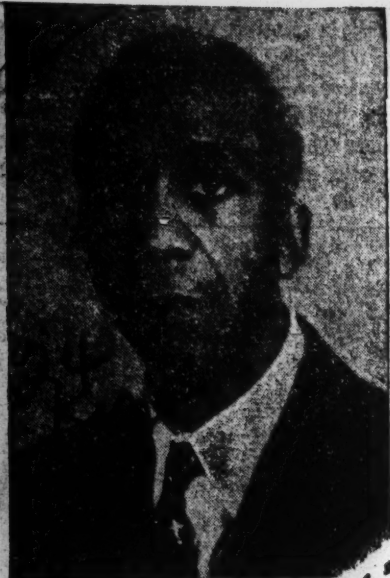
Iowa, Des Moines
Miss Florablee Gilmore became
the first girl of her race to be
graduated from the Drake univer-



MISS GILMORE

sity law school here last Friday
night at commencement ceremonies
when 354 received their diplomas.

A 1953 graduate of North high
school she financed her college edu-
cation by working as a long-distance
telephone operator. She is the
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Virgil
Gilmore of 844 9th street.



Chicago Defender
 a Louisville attorney, was recently named a member of the Hearing Examiners committee of the American Bar association for 1950-60. An outstanding churchman, Barley was colonel of the Kentucky State Police department. The lawyer is grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Kentucky.

New Law Firm Is Formed

The Louisiana
Robert F. Collins, Attorney, formerly of the firm of Augustine, Collins, Smith and Warren announced that he is now practicing law with Nils R. Douglas and Lois E. Elie under the firm name of Collins, Douglas and Elie.

Collins is a graduate of Gilbert Academy High School, a 1951 honor graduate of Dillard University and a 1954 graduate of the Louisiana State University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1954 and is a member of the Louisiana State Bar Association, American Bar Association, and the Louis A. Martinet Legal Society. He has been active in Civic and Political affairs. He is a member of the NAACP, Urban League, Consumers League of Greater New Orleans, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Y.M.C.A., was formerly vice president of the Orleans Parish Progressive Voters League and was a candidate for the Orleans Parish Democratic Executive Committee. He is 29 years of age, is married to the former Miss Alpha Collins and is the father of a daughter, Francesca Collins.

Nils R. Douglas is 29 years old and attended Corpus Christi School, Xavier University Preparatory, Dillard University and Loyola University Law School. Attorney Douglas is married to the former Bessie M. Jeffrion and is the father of one child, Jeffrey Douglas, three years old.

Attorney Douglas graduated in Business Administration from Dillard University at the age of 19 years old and since then has worked as a Salesman for a local Insurance Company; spent two years in the U. S. Army of which eleven months was spent in Korea; was employed as Public Relations Representative of a local beverage distributor; was Tabulating Supervisor for two years in a Remington Rand Punch-Card

Installation; was an instructor in the YMCA School of Commerce and subsequently promoted to Registrar of the School of Commerce; and was an Independent Dealer for the New Orleans States newspaper prior to the time of the Item merge with the T-P States.

Lois E. Elie received his elementary education at McDonogh No. 24; he received his high school education at Gilbert Academy. After a tour in the Army, Attorney Elie entered Howard University, later he attended Dillard University, where he was president of the university's chapter of the NAACP, and a member of Alpha Kappa Mu Scholastic Honor Society. He received his legal training at Loyola University of the South, where he received his LLB degree in 1959. While at Loyola he was business director of the Law Review, and secretary of the St. Thomas Moore Law Club for two years.

Attorney Elie is presently the youngest member of the Board of Directors of the Dryades Street Y.M.C.A. He is also chairman of the Legal Committee for the New Orleans Consumers League; and a member of the NAACP. He is married to the former Geraldine Moore and the father of a daughter, Migel Elie.



ATTORNEY ROBERT F. COLLINS (extreme right) formerly of the firm of Augustine, Collins, Smith & Warren, announces that he is now practicing Law with ATTORNEYS NILS R. DOUGLAS (left) and LOIS E. ELIE (center) under the firm name of COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE, 201 Douglass Life Insurance Building, 211 Dryades Street, New Orleans 13, La. Telephone MA-3670. (Bechet-Malone Photo)

24 1960

MARYLAND

**Md. Bar Admits
First Negroes**

Washington Post
D.C. June 6/26/60
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
June 25 (AP) — Two Negroes
have become the first of their
race to be admitted to the
Maryland State Bar Associa-
tion. *P.A.B.*

The organization of judges
and lawyers approved the ap-
plications of Linwood G. Ko-
ger Sr. and John B. Hargrove
after a floor debate.

Judge William H. Hastie To

Address Southwest Bar Ass'n

A galaxy of this nation's outstanding lawyers will descend upon Birmingham June 16-18 for the annual convention of the Southwest Bar Association of which Atty. Elmer Young of Jackson, Miss., is president.

U. S. Judge William H. Hastie of Philadelphia, Pa., is scheduled to address the public meeting set for Friday night, June 17 at the Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church of which the Rev. G. W. McMurray is the pastor.

Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Jr., president of host Charles H. Houston Legal Study Club, said that the three-day convention will be highlighted by a discussion of civil rights, legal concepts involved in the sit-in demonstrations and legal maneuvers.

The projected plans call for Seminars on Probate Practice, Criminal Law and Procedure, and Paroles, on June 16. On June 17th, an all day Civil Rights panel will be held along with a luncheon featuring Atty. Elmer Jackson, President of the National Bar Association, Inc.

Judge Hastie serves as a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Born in Knoxville, Tenn., Judge Hastie is a graduate of Amherst College, and Harvard Law School, where he received the LL.B. and S.J.D. degree. Judge Hastie began the practice of law in the office of Atty. Charles H. Houston, first of the great Civil Rights lawyers. He served as Dean of the law school at Howard University, Assistant U. S. Solicitor, and Governor of the Virgin Islands, among many other accomplishments prior to being appointed to the Federal Court. A member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Judge Hastie holds the coveted Phi Beta Kappa Key.

Atty. Billingsley further states that among the guests at the convention will be the Hon. Charles W. Anderson, Jr., delegate to the United Nations, Atty. Euclid Taylor, Atty. Robert L. Carter, Atty. Herbert O. Reid, and Atty. Frank Caldwell of the New York State Parole Board.

The Southwest Bar Association is composed of lawyers in the South-

ern and Southwestern states. It is led by its President, Atty. Young of Jackson, Miss., and President-elect, Atty. Leona Pouncey Thurman of Kansas City, Mo.

The local host group, the Charles H. Houston Legal Study Club, is led by Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Jr., Vice President Atty. David Hood, Secretary, Atty. J. Mason Davis and Treasurer, Atty. Philander L. Butler. Other members are Atty. Oscar W. Adams, Jr., Peter A. Hall, Charles V. Hendley, Jr., J. Richard Pearson, and Arthur D. Shaw.

Mesdames Wells and Thurman

form first women's law firm

The Afro-American
By MILTON BLEDSOE

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP) — The first law firm of women in the state and in the middlewest was formed here recently when Mrs. Gwendolyn M. Wells joined Mrs. Leona Pouncey - Thurman in the latter's office.

The new lawyer earned her degree at University of Kansas City and her B. A. at Howard University.

Mrs. Wells was one of 75 applicants to successfully pass Missouri bar examinations in Jefferson City. She is the second colored woman admitted to practice in this area.

* * * p. 2

HER INTEREST in the study of law began in Houston at Texas Southern university in which city her husband, Dr. John H. Wells, was engaged in the general practice of medicine. He is presently completing a residency in internal medicine at General hospital here and will open his office in Kansas City in August.

Member of St. Augustine's Episcopal church and Delta Sigma Theta sorority, Attorney Wells is the daughter of W.D. Dunlap, Teacher at Manuel High School and Mrs. Dunlap.

The Wells family has a son, John Jr., nine years old.

Mrs. Pouncey - Thurman is a familiar figure in Kansas City courts, although she is specializing in probate work and domestic counselling. Only woman member of Southwest Bar association, she is its president. This organization has membership of lawyers in 11 states.

Her husband, Dr. O. A. Thurman is principal of Phyllis Wheatley school, this city.

Lawyer Without a Fee

The New York Times
N.Y. N.Y.
Carson DeWitt Baker

THE man who is defending a Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack in General Sessions Court, Carson DeWitt Baker, is considered by many to be the most prominent Negro attorney practicing in New York.

His reputation has grown to the point where in certain criminal cases he commands fees as high as \$20,000. In the Jack case, however, Mr. Baker is working without a fee.

Man in the News

Asked why, Mr. Baker gave this answer: "Mr. Jack is a good friend. I'm emotional about this case. He is being taken advantage of because he's a Negro. This case transcends Mr. Jack as an individual. It affects Negroes all over the United States."

Mr. Baker's specialty is tax law. His courtroom demeanor is one of great politeness.

He usually speaks softly, but when he wants to emphasize a point, he thunders out his words—words carefully chosen and carefully spoken.

He has a tendency to walk about the front of a court when he questions a witness. He says the only time he'll be able to stop walking is when a judge orders him to.

Mr. Baker, who will be 59 years old in August, lives with his wife, Charlotte, at 79 St. Nicholas Place. He has a daughter Charlotte, a lawyer who is doing post-graduate work at the University of Stockholm in Sweden.

Born in Kansas

Mr. Baker was born in Wilson County, Kan., the son of a Methodist minister. He attended high school in Chicago, studied for three years at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania and earned a B.S. degree at New York University's School of Commerce in 1934.

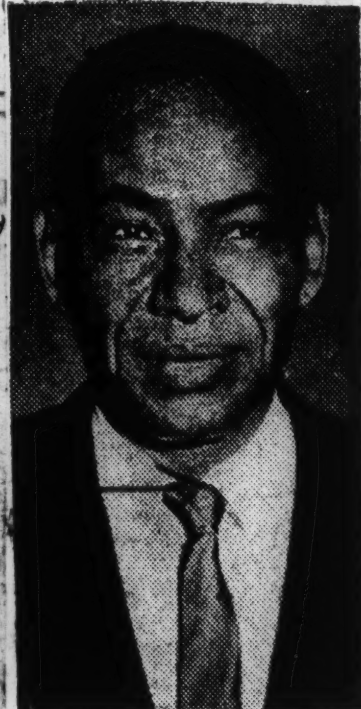
He studied for four more years at N. Y. U., doing post-graduate work, and then got his law degree in 1943 at the Brooklyn Law School. Two years later, he earned a degree of Doctor of Juridical Science there.

The soft-spoken, slender Mr. Baker has been active politically for many years. In 1948 he was elected vice

chairman of the New York County Democratic Committee—the only Negro ever elected to an office on that committee, he says.

He is a member of the New Deal Democratic Club at 116 West 116th Street, a club headed by Mr. Jack. Mr. Baker was appointed a Municipal Court justice to fill an unexpired term in 1955. The next year he was elected to a full ten-year term on that bench on the Democratic ticket with Liberal party endorsement.

He resigned from the bench



The New York Times

Traffic offenses were costly.

in November, 1957, after he was convicted of being a scofflaw with twenty-one unanswered traffic summonses. At that time he was nicknamed the "scofflaw judge," a title that still haunts him occasionally.

Mr. Baker has two hobbies—chess and reading mystery stories. He says he is a good chess player; his wife says he is not.

Mr. Baker smilingly attributes his wife's opinion to the fact that he beats her only three out of five games.

"What she doesn't know," Mr. Baker says, "is that I let her win two out of every five games just to keep peace in the house."

Trains Young Lawyers

In his general law practice office at 225 Broadway, Mr. Baker has trained twenty-five lawyers—white and Negro, men and women. He keeps them in his employ only a year, because he feels that after that they are ready to go out on their own.

Although like other lawyers Mr. Baker prefers to win cases, he still chuckles over one he lost in Queens County. His client was accused of stealing a fur coat, and the prosecution charged that she had stuffed it into her girdle.

"I showed the jury the girdle," Mr. Baker said. "I stuffed the fur coat into it and said, 'you see, members of the jury, it's impossible to get the coat and my client into it, too.'"

Then, as Mr. Baker tell it, the assistant district attorney pulled on the girdle over his trousers, stuffed the coat into it and shouted, "Who says it isn't possible?"

"I lost the case," said Mr. Baker, "but we all got quite a laugh out of it, even my client."

NEW YORK

State's Bar Association Weighs Group Scored Mandatory Organization Plan For Not Hiring

New York Times
N.Y. N.Y.
Integrated Bar Proposal Is Debated
System Would Discipline and Promote the Legal Profession

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. June 25—The State Bar Association was urged today to work for establishment of a powerful, respected state-wide organization that all lawyers would be required to join.

At the closing session of the association's summer meeting at the Saranac Inn, members heard the pros and cons of the "integrated bar," a compulsory organization to promote and discipline the profession.

Twenty-six states now have bar associations that a lawyer must join in order to practice. The remaining states, New York among them, have state, city and county bar groups in which membership is voluntary.

Promoted by Desmond

Chief Judge Charles F. Desmond of the Court of Appeals has been promoting the cause of an integrated bar for New York since he became the state's highest judicial officer this year. It was largely due to his influence that today's discussion was held.

Chauncey Belknap of New York, president of the state association, reported today that the organization, in cooperation with the Columbia Law School, was undertaking a study of the relative effectiveness of integrated bar systems.

In support of the compulsory association, Glen M. Coulter of Detroit, past president of the Detroit Bar Association and Treasurer of the American Bar Association, said that judges preferred to have the lawyers discipline themselves rather than leave this task to the courts.

Advantages Are Seen

Compulsory state-wide organizations, financed by dues from every lawyer, can ordinarily produce better staffs, headquarters, publications, training programs, legal research and meetings, Mr. Coulter maintained.

"The legal profession is los-

New York, Sept. 26 — Lawrence R. Bailey, Regional Director of the National Bar Association, urged nation's 1,500 Negro lawyers last week to concentrate on the future and take a look at the international scene where even the embassies of black and brown nations retain white lawyers to handle their legal problems.

"This is a strange scene for us to witness," Mr. Bailey said in his report to the NBA. "The more prominent the Negro, the more likely he will not have one of us to represent him."

"We are for the most part provincial practitioners with a neighborhood clientele. We are patronized by the very few who do not believe that 'white is right.'"

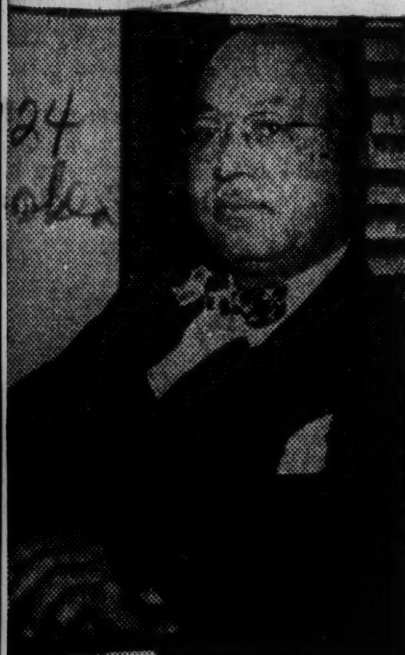
Even our own Negro magazines, which make money because of circulation in black communities, have none of us on retainer; and many newspapers, that would be meaningless without Negro buyers, do not retain us. And that frequently happens with some banks and insurance companies."

Mr. Bailey's report will be distributed to every member of the lawyers' group, it was learned.

The 2,000 word report claimed that Region 1, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England, now has 500 Negro lawyers, 24 judges (18 of them here), including Municipal Justice Juanita Kidd Stoute of Philadelphia and Domestic Relations Court Justice Jane Bolin in this city.

The report also had high praise for the Harlem Lawyers Association, headed by Henry Williams, and the Brooklyn-Long Island Lawyers Club which is led by Joseph B. Williams.

U. S. Tate Admitted To Oklahoma Bar



U. Simpson Tate, who was recently issued a license by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma to engage in the practice of law in this state, has announced the opening of his law offices at 121½ West Cedar street, Wewoka, Okla. Lawyer Tate has practiced law in the Southwest for some fifteen years, with offices in Dallas, Tex., and has appeared in the courts of Oklahoma on many occasions. He is therefore well known in Oklahoma for his sustained interest and participation in the civic life of the state.

He is a member of the Baptist church and of Alpha-Phi Alpha fraternity. He is an affiliate of Prince Hall Order of Masonry and has a keen interest in the political life of his community.

He is married to the former Eva Mabel Holloway West, who was born and reared at Boley, Okla., and who has lived many years at Wewoka. Mr. and Mrs. Tate now live in Wewoka, where he will engage in a general practice of law.

Young Atlanta Attorney Practicing In Oklahoma

LAWTON, Okla. — An Atlanta native has become associated with the law firm of Amos T. Hall, noted Tulsa, Okla., attorney, and E. Melvin Porter of Oklahoma City. Archibald B. Hill, Jr., son of Archibald Hill, a teacher in Gainesville, Ga., and Mrs. Juanita P. Hill of Citizens Trust Co., is now practicing in Lawton.

Hill is a graduate of Morehouse College, where he went on an accelerated program from the 11th grade on a Ford Foundation Scholarship. While at Morehouse, he was president of the Young Republic Club, member of the Glee Club, Atlanta-Morehouse - Spelman Choir, the Maroon Tiger staff and the varsity tennis team.

He studied law at North Carolina College Law School where he represented his region in the National Moot Court competition in 1959. He received the Equity Award of the West Printing Co., for the most outstanding student.

Hill was admitted to the bar Sept. 26 of this year. The law firm has added his name and is now known as Hall, Porter and Hill. Hill is the only Negro practicing law in Law-

ton and reportedly the youngest attorney in the state.



A. B. HILL, JR.



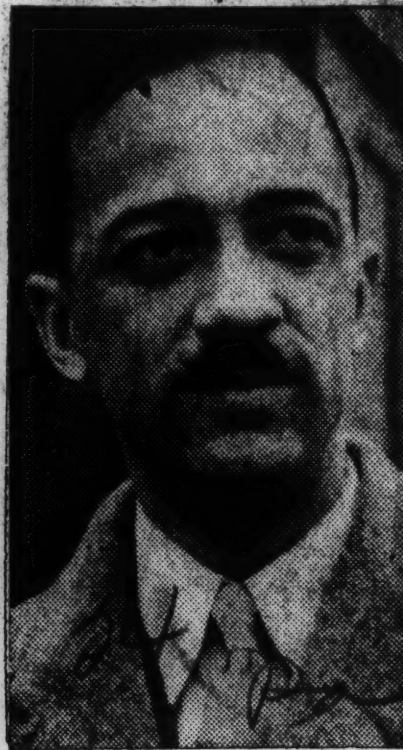
GOOD EVENING JUDGES — Judicial problems were temporarily forgotten when this smiling group of judges got together at a reception given in honor of Judge Jaunita Kidd Stout (center) by the Delta Sorority. She is surrounded by Miss Trudy Barnes, Dr. Otis Stout, husband of Judge Stout, and Judge and Mrs. Raymond Pace Alexander all of Philadelphia.

Att'y. Alexander On Law Examiners Board

Atlanta Daily World
PHILADELPHIA (ANP) — Sadie T. M. Alexander was appointed by David L. Ullman to the board of law examiners of Philadelphia county last week *Nov. 6/60*. She becomes the second of her race on the present board joining Atty. Herbert R. Cain, Jr., appointed in 1958.

Judge Herbert E. Millen was the first Negro lawyer appointed to this post followed by Tribune Publisher E. Washington Rhodes in 1947.

Southwest Bar Association To Hear Judge W. H. Hastie



JUDGE W. H. HASTIE

Judge William H. Hastie of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Philadelphia, Pa., is scheduled to be the featured speaker at the public meeting of the annual convention of the Southwest Bar Association set for 7:30 Friday night, June 17 at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church of which the Rev. G. W. McMurray is the minister.

His speech will be the highlight of the three day convention of the S. B. C. which will have headquarters in the Masonic Temple auditorium. The Charles H. Houston Legal Study Club of which Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Jr., is the president. An estimated 100 lawyers, judges and teachers of law will come to the city for this convention.

Luncheon sessions are scheduled for Thursday and Friday at the A. G. Gaston Lounge.

The 55-year-old, Tennessee-born, the vanguard of the climactic Harvard-trained Judge Hastie is struggling against racism in America holding the highest judicial post ever attained by a Negro lawyer. Speaking of the moderate approach to integration, Judge Hastie was guest speaker at the Periclean Forum, speaking to an audience of the who is half right or half wrong, Virgin Islands at the time of his visit.

He will be introduced by Atty. Charles V. Hendley, grand master of the Alabama Prince Hall Masons.

Judge Hastie is a graduate of Harvard University with the LL. B. and S. J. D. degrees. He was formerly Dean of the School of Law at Howard University, assistant solicitor of the U. S. Department of Interior, Judge of the District Court in the Virgin Islands, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War and a member of the Caribbean Commission. In addition, he is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Admission is free.

Meantime the host lawyers urged the public to attend the Friday night public meeting and other session which are of interest to them.

Civil rights, the sit-ins, court procedures, and new legal concepts are among items to be discussed in panels and other convention sessions.

Judge Hastie Notes Youth In Vanguard

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Nov. 6/3/60
CHARLOTTE, N. C. — President R. P. Perry of Johnson C. Smith University conferred degrees on 100 graduates at the 92nd Commencement exercises here this week. Three honorary degrees were awarded. Commencement speaker was Judge William H. Hastie of the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia.

In his address "Youth in the Vanguard," Judge Hastie said that it would be an immeasurably thrilling experience for the founders of higher education for Negroes in the South to see southern Negro college students now in the vanguard of the climactic struggle against racism in America. Speaking of the moderate approach to integration, Judge Hastie said, "I never know whether segregation is one who is half right or half wrong, In any event his position is untenable. For in such a matter, half wrong is never right."

24 1960

Roving About Carolina

By John H. McCray

GOD BLESS THEM

I sat in the chambers of the South Carolina Supreme Court—on the east end of the State Capitol House—to witness the administering of the oath to three young colored attorneys, all natives of Charleston, and by an oddity, all 1960 graduates of the Law School of Howard University.

I kept looking about for a graduate of the law school at South Carolina State College in Orangeburg, but none was among the group of colored and white young folk who had passed the bar exams and were on hand for the swearing-in ceremonies.

The South Carolina Law School, by the way, was propped up about 14 years ago by South Carolina to keep Negroes out of the one at the University of South Carolina. I've chuckled down the years remembering that the state paid something like \$55,000 on each to produce the first two graduates. They didn't have to pass the bar or even take an exam.

Whites, through that class were automatically admitted to practice. The next year, however, everybody had to take the exam. Those from the Orangeburg law school caught the devil, and over the next several years, down to now, most of them had to take the bar exam several times before they could pass.

THAT DOESN'T reflect against the ability of the Orangeburg school and its staff. It is just humorous (to me—not the students)—that to keep segregation the state is willing to provide the highest priced schooling for Negroes and then cancel it all by flunking them.

Back to my story. The three young lawyers being sworn in were A. J. H. Clement III, son of A. J. Clement Jr., now of Newark, N. J., and Mrs. Irma Clement, of Charleston, both old and very dear friends; Fred H. Moore, the youngster trustees kicked out South Carolina State College in 1956, about six weeks

before he was to be graduated. His crime was being student body president at a time when students protested against the White Citizens Council and being forced at state orders to spend their money on service and products handled in Orangeburg by WCC leaders.

The third was Leroy Nesbit who is now with the VA's national staff in Washington.

THE GROUP accompanying Fred Moore chortled that en route down to Charleston they planned stopping in Orangeburg at South Carolina State College, where they wanted Attorney Moore to show his brand new certificate to practice law to President Benner C. Turner.

The three men passed the state bar at a single exam. This suggests that former law school dean, and now college president at Howard University, Dr. Nabritt, knew his business.

It was a crowning day for these youngsters and their relatives. Inside, it was the same kind of day for this reporter. May God's blessings go with them.

They were admitted by Justice Joseph Moss of York County. I remember that we wrote letters about the state when his name came up among nominees, urging that he be supported. Yet, we've never met or spoken to each other. I doubt that he even knows I live or has ever heard of me.

HERE AND THERE . . .

Letter from Dr. John F. Potts, president of Voorhees Junior College in Denmark, says he's doing nicely now since being discharged from a Columbia hospital.

Newsie James Thompson arrived in Jacksonville, Fla., on Thursday evening for a rest and summer vacation.

In case anybody's trembling over Negroes around Greenville and Spartanburg because of current racial outbreaks, DON'T! Somebody told me Tuesday: These are the meanest Negroes in the South around here, and the white folks know it."

Did I tell you that the lovely

SOUTH CAROLINA

Helen Manning is spending the summer in her hometown of Dillon, S. C.? She teaches near Philadelphia during the winter.

Note to Columbians: Just as I told you last March, the white leaders in town are willing to get with us and work out something on lunch counter segregation. However, they don't want anything to do with that group which for years has done nothing but double-cross, accuse and kept up needless confusion. Tir is segregation can go—in a matter of days—but who will bell the cat?

Abbiejean Bowie left the city during the week for a vacation up east . . . Mrs. Robert Burton was trying to talk on the phone the other day, explaining to the party on the other end: "I'm holding the phone with my chin. That's why I sound so funny."

This First American Corp., recently formed by leaders in both races, already has a lot of people worried — those who have for years had similar ideas but couldn't put the ideas into operation. One white guy (candy salesman) popped up at FAC headquarters during the week posing as "Agent for the Colored People's Association."

He actually was trying to swipe some dope on how this thing came to be. He called a few colored names as reference, each of whom is a scamp or Jezebel in his or her own right, and was omitted by organizers. I guess the point is: Certain whites and certain Negroes still don't want the little guy to get out of the financial ditch, which FAC threatens to do, and in fact, is already doing.

Know what? Mrs. Irma Clement of Charleston is one of this column's most delightful readers. Thanks, honey. I'd like a card from other readers. Mail me at Box 4011, Columbia, S. C.



THREE-IN-ONE DELEGATE ATTENDS SOUTHWEST BAR CONVENTION — Birmingham-born Crawford B. Lindsay (third from left to right) has earned Ph.D. degree in English, is professor of literature at Tennessee State University, an ordained minister and a licensed lawyer. Left to right: Atty. Charles Langford, Montgomery, Ala.;

Atty. Leona H. Pouncey Thurman, of Kansas City, Mo., president of the Southwest Bar Association; Atty. Lindsay, Nashville, Tenn., and J. J. Bruce, of Oklahoma City, Okla., founder of the S.B.A. and a native of Royston, Ga. Mr. Bruce spoke at the June 16 luncheon session.

Southwest Bar Association Names Mrs. Thurman President

Placing Mrs. Leona H. Pouncey Thurman of Kansas City, Mo., in as its president, the delegates to the 20th annual convention of the Southwest Bar Association, in session at Masonic Temple auditorium June 16-18, selected Houston, Texas, for its 1961 convention site and elected Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Jr., of Birmingham, vice-president. The convention was saddened by the accidental traffic-crash death of Atty. Charles W. Anderson of Louisville, Ky., who was scheduled to deliver one of the featured convention speeches. The convention closed with a business session Sat-

urday morning, June 18. Atty. J. J. Bruce, S. W. A. founder, of Oklahoma City, Okla., in a luncheon speech Thursday afternoon, June 17 held at the A. G. Gaston Lounge urged the lawyers to help "solve these problems." Born in Royston, Ga., and a member of the bar for approximately a half century, said racial problems could be solved "if you do not open your mouth about segregation for the next 20 years." He suggested that, "The white man perpetuated segregation while we were fighting it."

"This hot air," Mr. Bruce said, "doesn't get the job done." He referred to housing in which he said the solution lies partly in Negro-controlled capital investing in the housing market.

He warned that "if you can't raise (Negro) lawyers and support them" then "don't worry about the race question." He counseled his fellow lawyers to try to cultivate friendship and work by the Golden Rule.

Atty. Bruce was critical of "a Negro editor (apparently retired Roscoe Dunjee of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch) in Oklahoma City who always played up segregation." He placed emphasis upon legal solutions through well trained lawyers who also relied upon the hidden power of God and genuine friendships.

Atty. Herbert O. Reid professor of law, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dean Thomas Miller Jenkins of the Florida A. & M. University School of Law and Atty. Frank Caldwell, a member of the New York State Pardon and Parole Board, Buffalo, N. Y., discussed criminal practices and procedures at the Thursday afternoon seminar. Dean Jenkins suggested 10 points for the professional improvement of practicing lawyers. Included were (1) a minimum schedule, (2) application of the basic elements of cost accounting, (3) specialization, (4) better organization of the law office, (5) mechanized equipment, (6) partnerships, (7) ordering filing system, (8) stamping out the unauthorized practice of the law, (9) more active participation in lawyer organizations and (10) improved public relations.

Atty. Christopher F. Edley, of Philadelphia, Pa., a member of the Federal Civil Rights staff, discussed the civil rights acts of the two recent Congresses.

Atty. Elmer C. Jackson, Jr., of Kansas City, Kans. president of the National Bar Association, spoke at the Friday luncheon session, on the subject, "Why A Bar Association."

Mr. Jackson explained the peculiar difference of the legal profession from other professions. "If a lawyer has learned something useful to the profession and so to the administration of justice through research or experience, he published it in a legal periodical or expounds it in a paper before a bar association or in a lecture to law students. It is not his property alone. He may publish it in a copyrighted book and so have the right to the literary form in which it is expounded, but the process or methods or developed principle he has worked out belongs to the world," he said.

Public service and the identity of a learned profession were also stressed by Mr. Jackson.

On the civil rights seminar, Atty. Fred D. Gray of Montgomery, Ala. declared that "responsibility in the field of civil rights cases rests squarely on the shoulders of Negro lawyers." He asserted that the opposition to social change "will use every conceivable device to discourage lawyers from handling civil rights cases." He added that if "Negro lawyers become afraid and discouraged this opposition has won." He suggested further that white lawyers are seemingly reluctant to handle civil rights cases.

Atty. Robert L. Carter, general counsel for the NAACP, lawyer said that lawyers have a duty to defend the sit-in demonstrators. He discussed two legal theories for a discri-

Hastie Delivers Able Address To Southwest Bar Association

Non-Negro members of the bar should come forward and share the burden of civil rights cases," declared Justice William H. Hastie in the featured message of the public program of the 20th annual convention of the Southwest Bar Association held at Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church Friday night June 17.

His comment grew out of a seminar on civil rights which he attended earlier in the day in the Masonic Temple auditorium where the convention was headquartered. A lawyer on the panel observed that Negro lawyers in the South are carrying the responsibility of civil rights litigation.

Mr. Hastie cited instances in the past where prominent non-Negro lawyers handled delicate cases involving Negro defendants, carrying them all the way to the United States Supreme Court. He expressed concern over hearing at a lawyers' discussion group that "in the South only the Negro bar is assistance to civil rights cases." Justice Hastie expressed the hope that the day will return in the South non-Negro lawyers will "vindicate the cause" of justice in the court.

He was introduced by Atty. Arthur D. Shores, president of the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council.

Welcome greetings came from Dr. A. G. Gaston, pres. of Smith and Gaston Interests; Virgil L. Harris, president of Protective Insurance Company; W. C. Patton, president of the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting and the Rev. N. H. Smith, secretary of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. Mr. Smith in the course of his remarks revealed that a law suit had been filed a few hours earlier asking the Birmingham Board of Education to desegregate the city public schools.

Atty. Oscar W. Adams, president of the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club, introduced Mrs. Leona H. Pouncey Thurman, of Kansas City, Mo., president of the Southwest Bar Association, who served as chairman of the program. Atty. Jack Young, of Jackson, Miss., retiring president, gave the occasion. Appreciations came from Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Jr., president of the host Charles H. Houston Legal Study Club, and newly-elected vice-president of the association. The Rev. J. B. Carter, presiding elder of the Birmingham District of the AME Church gave the invocation.

and Atty. Fred D. Gray, of Montgomery, pronounced the benediction.

Tracing some of the developments in the legal field, Justice Hastie saw "something significant and heartening" in the observation that despite local temper, personal feelings, and partisans, many federal judges in the South were applying the law that public education be reorganized in accordance with the May 17, 1954 United States Supreme Court decision. He made passing reference to the announcement by the Rev. Smith about the filing of the school case in the context of his remarks about significant things happening.

"When right and wrong are involved," Justice Hastie said, "a compromise solution is no solution." He added "Half wrong is never right and half right is always wrong."

Here are other excerpts from his remarks.

"Thanks you for your warm and generous welcome. It is only when he gets away from the place where he holds court that a judge dares hope for applause from everyone, particularly from lawyers and laymen who have some experience in the courts. This is at least partly because in our legal system the judge's job is to decide issues between adversaries whose conflicting interests are involved on opposite sides of actual controversies. Unfortunately, this means that there is a loser as well as a winner in every lawsuit. Even the Biblical judgment of Solomon is hardly a satisfactory way of avoiding this."

So, as a practical matter, the judge can never make more than half of the people, including the lawyers, happy. I am told that losing lawyers — no one present tonight, of course — sometimes explain defeat to their clients by denouncing the judge who has decided against them. Whether for this reason or some other, the loser of a lawsuit is usually louder in his expression of dissatisfaction than the winner in approbation. The judge is in the middle. In fact, he belongs there, for that is his assigned post. His basic responsibility is to maintain neutrality while giving his best objective judgement of a contest between adversaries.

What I have just said introduces the first thought I wish to develop tonight, the concept of the judge as a genuine neutral. I fear too many people want judges to be partisans for their side of a dispute rather than neutrals fully considering both sides and then exercising objective judgement. I offer

those who like a decision hall the institutional system and must be judged as on our side. Those who determine in controversies as to individual rights.

"for the other side." Some would have the judge make the strongest statement of the interests of organized labor the touchstone of many doubtful cases. Others want judges to be concerned primarily with the protection of acquisitions of wealth and the power incidental thereto. The prosecutor wants the rules applied so as to make convictions easier. The plaintiffs in a personal injury case want an attitude favorable to big verdicts, and the insurer wants hostility to big verdicts. The devotees of each cause wants judges to enroll under their banner.

And then on the sidelines there usually are glib cynics who are quick to explain controversial decisions of courts as the products of human frailties and weaknesses; at best reflecting the personal predilections of the judge; and often, less commendably, the identity of his former clients, the state of his digestion, or even worse. It was this sort of thing which led Mr. Justice Holmes to say nearly a half century ago:

"It is very painful, when one spends all the energies of one's soul in trying to do good work, with no thought but that of solving a problem according to the rules by which one is bound, to know that many see sinister motives and would be glad to evidence that one was consciously bad."

"All of this is dangerous and harmful. If the community accepts partisanship in judges or, even worse, wants them to be partisan, "on our side," the community itself is in trouble. It is in trouble because it will expect and even seek the elevation of men who will be biased to the bench. It will measure fitness for the bench, not by capacity for impartial judgement but by the interests the candidate is thought to favor or the influences to which he is thought to be susceptible. And once a community stops seeking, demanding and getting objective judgement and strict neutrality in judicial action the entire basis of respect for Law and acceptance of the rule of Law is gone."

"Chief Justice Hughes put this matter in perspective on the 150th anniversary of the first session of the Supreme Court when he asserted as an enduring article of our national faith: "the deep and abiding conviction that amid the clashes of political policies, the martial demands of crusaders, the appeals of sincere but conflicting voices, the outburst of passions and prejudices growing out of particular interests, there must be somewhere the quiet, deliberate and effective determination of an arbitrator of the fundamental questions which inevitably grow out of our Con-

If you have any doubt about the essentiality of objective legal decision free from partisanship to make our form of government work well, I call your attention to the legal drama which has been and still is unfolding in the states which have failed to integrate their public schools since the Supreme Court rules against racially segregated public education. The federal judges in those states are local people.

Most of them have their roots and their associations in a society which has nurtured and exalted racial segregation. They are now being called upon to rule on the action or non-action of local school authorities toward desegregation of local schools.

In many cases the influences which induce them toward a partisan disposition of these local school segregation cases must be very strong. Yet, when one examines the considerable body of local rulings since the Supreme Court decision, something very significant and heartening appears. In a number of cases the local judge, whatever their personal inclination may have been, have stood firm in insistence that public education be reorganized in manner consistent with the Supreme Court rulings.

They have differed in judgement as to the manner and speed with which changes must be made, a matter left open by our highest court. But those who take seriously their role and responsibility as neutrals have been unyielding in insistence that the fundamental change must be made as required by law.

"It hardly seems necessary to say that objectivity and impartiality are equally necessary with respect to the many small decisions made from day to day as well as the occasional decisions of great general interest.

Indeed, I suspect that many small cases more than a few great ones are the true measure of the impartial administration of justice. And in the small case in the small court the temptation may often be greatest to try to undermine judicial impartiality through personal or political influence.

If such an effort succeeds on any large scale, if either judges themselves, or lawyers or the community they serve, cease to respect the conception of the judge as a neutral, an essential part of our American plan for good government in a free society will have failed. It will not fail so long as enough people want judges to stay "somewhat above the battle," they must umpire and encourage them to do so.

Name Spottswood Robinson Dean Of Howard U. Law School

Two Others Also Appointed To Law School Faculty

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Howard University officials today announced the appointment of Spottswood W. Robinson, III, 44, of Richmond, Va., noted civil rights lawyer and Southeast regional counsel for the NAACP, as dean of the Howard School of Law. He succeeds Dr. James Madison Nabrit, Jr. who was appointed president of Howard in July.

Dean Robinson has been a practicing attorney in Virginia, specializing in civil rights cases, since 1948. He served as counsel for the Negro students of Prince Edward County in one of the cases which culminated in the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools in 1954.

The new dean is a native of Richmond and a graduate of Virginia Union University in that city. He holds the Bachelor of Laws degree from Howard, and served on the Howard Law faculty from 1939 to 1948. As a student at Howard, Dean Robinson achieved the highest scholastic average in the history of the School of Law.

Among the cases which Dean Robinson argued successfully before the courts of Virginia and the U. S. Supreme Court were those dealing with restrictive covenants in housing, racial segregation in inter-state transportation and racial segregation in state-owned parks.

More than a dozen organizations have cited the new dean for his work. His outstanding honors include the Doctor of Laws degree from Virginia Union in 1955, the Alumni Achievement Award from Howard in 1951, the Testimonial of Merit from the National Bar Association in 1948, the Social Action Achievement Award from Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity in 1953, the Honor Roll of the Richmond Afro-

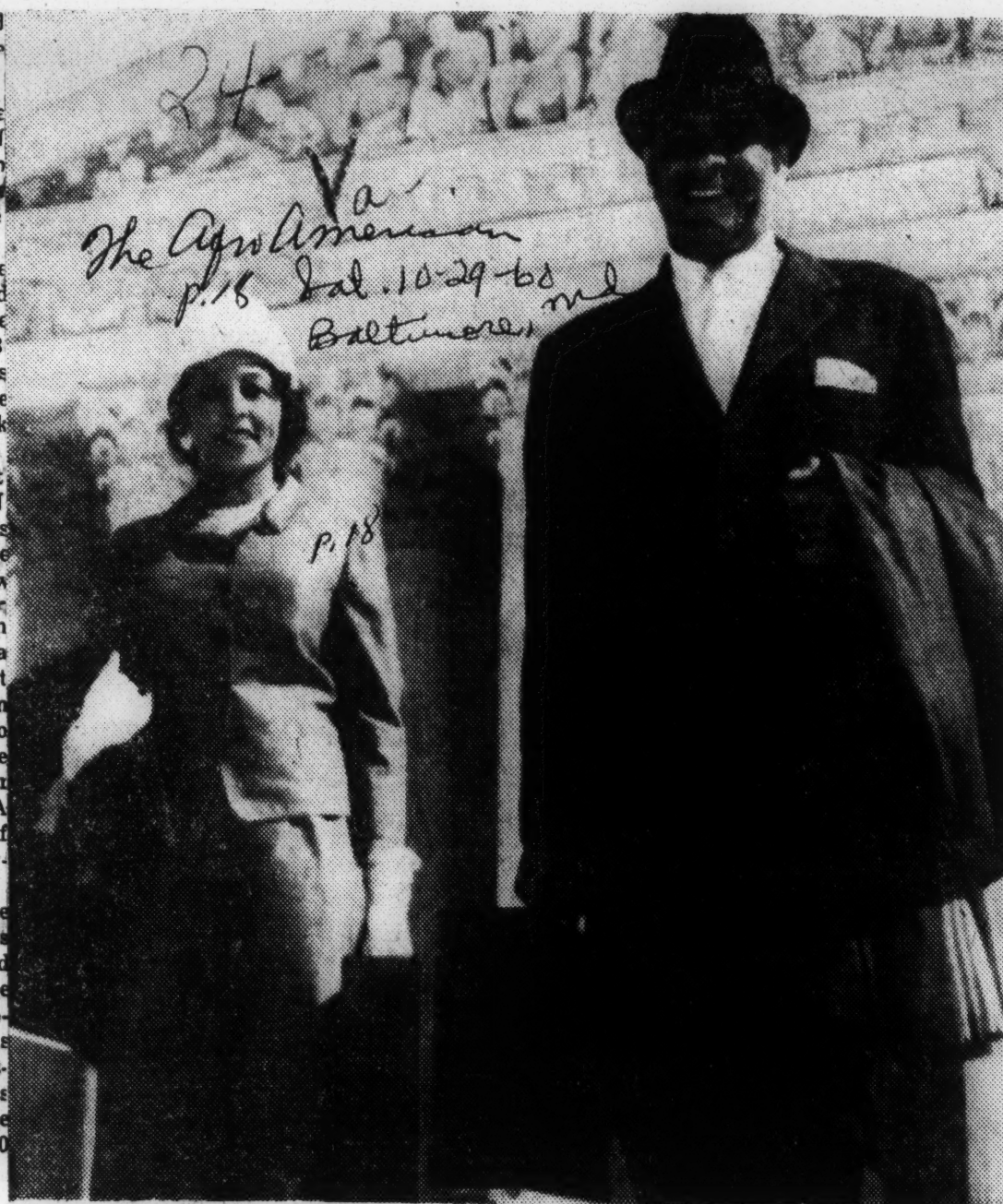
American in 1946, and the Award of the Maryland State Conference of NAACP Branches in 1959.

Dean Robinson is married to the former Marian B. Wilkerson of Richmond. They have two children — Spottswood, IV, 23, on active duty with the U. S. Air Force and Nina C., 22, of Richmond.

Two other appointments to the law faculty also were announced by University officials. They are Dr. Oliver Morris and Jeanus B. Parks, Jr., both recent employees of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Each will hold the rank of assistant professor.

Dr. Morris is a graduate of St. Augustine's College at Raleigh, N. C., holds the Bachelor of Laws and Doctor of Juridical Science degrees from the Brooklyn Law School and the Master of Laws degree in international law from New York University. He was a member of the law faculty at Southern University (La.) from 1952 to 1955 and from 1956 to 1959. He was engaged in private practice in New York City for one year before joining the HHFA staff as an attorney in May of this year. He lives at 1384 Bryant Street, northeast.

Mr. Parks attended the College of Liberal Arts at Howard and is a 1955 graduate of the Howard law school. He also holds the Master of Laws degree from Columbia University. Mr. Parks joined the HHFA staff as an attorney-advisor in 1956, and was promoted to trial attorney in June of this year. He lives at 3340 22nd Street, southeast.



FAMILY AFFAIR— Attorneys Ruth R. Harvey and Harry Wood, a husband and wife legal team of Danville, Virginia, leave the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington after having been admitted to practice before the

high court. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were sponsored by Attorney Marjorie McKenzie and Belford V. Lawson, also a husband and wife legal team, of Washington, D.C.